The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,498—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Fees in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beyporo, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on THURSDAY, the 1st MAY, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ORIENTAL, 1481 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st May 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 1 C'H.P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 5th May 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave for Aden, Zanzibar and Mozambique on 5th May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Chinsura's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22rd April 1879.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, via ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave Bombay 5th May 1879, and connect at Aden with S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 330

Java carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Java is due in London 12th June 1879. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each Month,		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	140	
Messina	460	340	140	
Naples	460	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	320	145	Without Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO. EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about the end of April.

THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, Commander W. Holmes.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1879. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN LAUCHLAN WHITE.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi	Rs. 400
Do. Trieste and Venice	,, 400

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE	2063	500	C. Fraser	24th April.
(a) INDUS	3479	660	S. D. Shallard.	6th May
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(a) NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babet	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CELEBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	28th April 1879.
TEHERAN	2549	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2953	450	P. S. Tomlin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZANGORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3614	580	G. N. Heator	30th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. RYDAL HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The TRENTHAM HALL will follow, sailing on the 1st June.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
CITY OF BALTIMORE,
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail at 5-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant.

The Company's Steam Launch will be available at the Apollo Bunder during the afternoon for the conveyance of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crulovich, on the 28th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 26th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (*via* Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143
To Port Said	,, 330	,, 245	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE,

1. Gr. W. M., 16 hands high, 8 years old, a perfect fencer, and fast over any country.
2. Ch. W. G., 15-3 high, 6 years old, fast, and will make a very good fencer.
3. B. W. G., 15-3 high, aged, a very fast Dogcart horse, and has been ridden across country by a lady.
4. Ch. A. G., 14-2 high, 9 years old, a showy mover and perfect lady's horse.

Nos. 1 & 2 have been constantly driven together; they also go well in single harness.

ALSO,

1 Mail Phaeton, by Kesterton, in good order.
1 Large Circular-fronted Brougham, by Thorn, in serviceable order.
1 Bamboo Cart with 6' 6" wheels.

Apply to Captain HAYDON, R. E., 98, Breach Candy.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 15th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
12	10 inch Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 ,, Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 ,, Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 ,, Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 ,, Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18 ,, Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 ,, Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 ,, do.	4 0	4 0
1	16 ,, do.	3 0	3 0
1	14 ,, do.	2 4	2 2
2	12 ,, do.	3 0	3 0
2	10 ,, do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 ,, Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
2	9 ,, Pie Dish	1 0	1 0
1	11 ,, do.	1 8	1 12
1	Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2	do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2	Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2	Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1	Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
	Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes.

At an additional cost of

Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8

Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF, AND GRANT OF CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS, MATES, AND ENGINEERS.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BETEL OR SUPAREE NUT TOOTH PASTE.

GIVES Health and Strength to the Teeth and Gums, and imparts fragrance to the Breath. Per Pot as. 14.

B. S. MADON & CO.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

A SAFE, agreeable, and infallible Remedy for Prickly Heat and other eruptions of the skin. Price per Bottle As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. GOLD MEDAL EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris, 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads.....	each Rs.	2 8
Do. boxwood heads	,, ,,	3 8
Balls.....	per dozen. ,,	6 12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE and EDULJEE SORABJEE, Administrators of the Estate of BAI JERBAI, widow of SORABJEE RUTTONJEE BOTLIWALLA, deceased, have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Freehold Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Syed Abdool Rhymon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Abdool Rhymon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Syed Abdool Rhymon Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Furshotum Pranjeevan, and now of Kessowjee Jadowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Doctor Pestonjee Muncherjee Nicolson, and which house is registered in the books of the Municipal Commissioner under No. 167, and was formerly in the occupation of the Ins. estor of Police as tenant and now vacant. Any and all person or persons having or claiming any interest in or claim on the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, within six days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated at Bombay this 28th day of April 1879.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE (EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878:—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	22,334 cases, 264 battles.
Piper Heidsieck	16,836 do.
L. Roederer	13,469 do.
Moet and Chandon	5,478 do.
Heidsieck and Co.	5,401 do.
Yve. Clicquot Ponsardin	2,712 do.
Giesler and Co.	1,969 do.

Price per case of one doz. quarts ..... Rs. 53
Do. do. of two doz. pints ..... ,, 55

N.B.—Orders from Out stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
whitens the teeth and prevents decay.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA
is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and retail Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure,* and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz.	per doz. Rs.	4 0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz.	do.	5 4
Quarts do. 3 doz.	do.	6 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

MONTHLY RATES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	130	230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	140	250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	150	270	FIRST FLOOR.

DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.
THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.
THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD & BATHS.
THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 18th April 1879.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robine, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
34	6	* ONE STAR, Thatched Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent.

Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to their new supplies of

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Nail File, Penknife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush in Metal Box, Hair Brush, and Comb and Soap Box ..... Rs. 12 0

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Boot Hook, Penknife, two Razors, Looking Glass, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Metal Box, and Soap Box ..... Rs. 35 0

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat;

It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing.

Each Hammock includes:

Cloth Case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks, and full Directions, &c.	Cash Price No. 1. Rs. 10. Cash Price No. 5. Rs. 12.	Cash Price No. 3. Rs. 13. Cash Price No. 6. Rs. 16.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES. Each, Rs. 2-8.

BARREL CORKSCREWS. Each, Rs. 1-8

Folding Knife and Fork ..... Rs. 2 0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

Set in box consisting of Backgammon Chess and Draughts, and Race Game ..... Rs. 5 0

Do. containing 40 Games, in polished pinewood box ..... Rs. 12 0

Do. containing 11 Games in polished Mahogany case with brass name plate ..... Rs. 25 0

Larger sets in stock at Rs. 33 and 55 ..... ,, 55 0

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

Each Sight-Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casting is of metal, covered with russia leather, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder-strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space ..... Cash price 45 0

Ditto ditto ditto small size, Cash price 35 0

In addition to the above mentioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 16 to Rs. 135.

BINOCULARS.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Binocular, with three Transposing Lenses, suitable for The Theatre, The Field, The Marine, Moveable Sun Shades, Complete in Case, with Strap Sling ..... Rs. 50 0

Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS.

Roan leather, cap frame, gilt barrel lock, leather lined, studs on bottom, 10 inch Bag contains:—Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, and pair of Scissors, and Scent Bottle ..... Rs. 25 0

11-inch Bag contains:—Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, Pair of Scissors, and Scent Bottle ..... Rs. 20

BIJOU LADIES' DRESSING CASE, in Russia Leather, consisting of Looking Glass, Brush and Comb ..... Rs. 2 8

DRESSING BAGS of Superior quality from ..... Rs. 40 0

PLAYING CARDS, &c.

Assortment of the best patterns of the present Season from De la Rue & Co., from Rs. 1 per pack.

Portable Chess, Draughts, Go-Bang, Dominoes, &c., &c., always in stock.

Palace Moguls, per pack	Rs.	3 0
Oriental Moguls	,,	2 8
Figured Moguls	,,	1 8
Fun and Flirting Cards per packet	,,	1 0
Squeezers' new playing Cards per packet	,,	1 8

INKSTANDS.

Square Travelling Inks, each	Rs.	1-8, 3-4, 6 and 6 8
Travelling Inks Round, each	Rs.	2-4, 3-4, 4-4 and 6 8
Do. Double, each	Rs.	5 and 10 0
Do. Other Patterns	Rs.	1-8, 2-8, and 3 0

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.

With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

½ Pint, size, Cash	Rs.	1 8
1 ,, ,, ,,	,,	2 8
1½ ,, ,, ,,	,,	3 0
2 ,, ,, ,,	,,	3 8

Cigar Cases best Morocco and Calf ..... Rs. 10 0

Electro-plated Silver Fusee Boxes ..... Rs. 3 4 and 5 0

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THOMAS STEVENS, STEVENGRAPH WORKS, COVENTRY, & 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,

ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT RIBBONS, &c.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Oboes, Saraphones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GLORIOUS BILL
FOR
THIS TUESDAY EVENING

Most elegant and comfortable place of amusement ever fitted up in Bombay, cool and pleasant.

THE entertainment to be given at the Circus this evening is undoubtedly the very finest that has ever been offered to an Indian public, giving two hours and a half thorough good enjoyment to all visitors.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
THE GREAT GREGORYS
will appear this evening on the Triple Horizontal Bars, exemplifying to a wonderful extent what training and practice can bring the human frame to achieve in the performance of marvellous and wondrous feats of strength and agility.

This will be the last opportunity of witnessing these great Artistes in Bombay in this exquisite and marvell

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 28TH APRIL 1879.

CONSOLS in London on Saturday had receded from 99 to 98⅝, a movement which may possibly be due to the state of affairs which has arisen in connection with Egypt, but a reaction after the previous rapid rise may also have something to do with it. French Rentes remain unaltered at 115½ and Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at 74 for Fours and 79 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered, but in Seeds we have to notice an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, both ex-warehouse and to arrive, and 1s. per quarter in Bombay Linseed ex-warehouse.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed quiet, sales 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats against imports of 16,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in American, but Surats to arrive were partially 1-16d. lower.

From New York, Saturday's telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents. but July shipment had declined from 12·09 to 12·08 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports show the following comparisons :—

	This week	Last week	1878	1877
Saturday's Receipts	3,000	4,000	5,500	2,100
Total since 1st Sept.	4,282,000	...	4,055,500	3,806,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 50d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	11,07,050
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,43,026
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	11,62,478
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	1,07,123
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	50,434
Loans	Dec.	,,	5,75,956
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	2,18,954
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	7,313
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	4,05,200

These movements are unimportant in amount, but they have nevertheless some significance as showing that the trade demand for money is not on the increase and there can now, we think, be little doubt that rates of discount have seen their highest for the season.

EXCHANGE opened with a very quiet feeling at Saturday's closing rates, but owing to easier accounts from Calcutta an easier tendency set in during the afternoon, and the Market closes week at a decline of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. per rupee in private paper. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16 to ¾d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·05½ to 2·06.	,,

In Gold no business has been reported at the quotation is nominally unchanged.

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at ¼ per cent. premium for demand, and 1⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has become weaker again and there are more sellers at a decline of about ¼ per cent. The late improvement was not apparently based on any solid grounds and we may look for the market becoming easier as the time for tendering for the new loan approaches. To-day's quotations are :—Fours, Rs. 92½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98.

The SHARE MARKET is very quiet and with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Mill shares values are unchanged throughout. We note a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey Spinning and Rs. 15 in Madras United, while there is an advance of Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Morarjee Goculdas and Rs. 5 in Oriental.

COTTON this morning opened very quiet with a decline of Re. 1 per candy, and with the exception of some purchases of "Good Dhollera" there has been very little done, the transactions altogether being only about 1,000 bales. Saturday's arrivals were 4,998 bales, making a total of 20,312 bales for the three days. We quote closing prices as follows :—

Good Ginned Broach,	Rs. 240	per candy.
Do, Omra,	,, 221	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 217	,,
G. F. do	,, 213	,,
Good Dholleras	,, 223	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 218	,,

SEEDS are firm and in request at previous prices.

FREIGHTS by Steam have been slightly firmer to-day. For Liverpool the Cella has been filled up at 20s. and the City of Baltimore at 21s. 3d., leaving only the Eros on the berth for which 25s. is asked. By Sail for Liverpool, however, rates are very weak at 18s. 9d. for ready and 20s. for forward shipment.

PIECE GOODS continue quiet with only a very moderate off-take from the bazaar, the demand being almost entirely confined to standard qualities of 39 inch Grey Shirtings for which prices are no lower but the tendency, if anything, is in favour [illegible] is reported of a cargo of Scotch Longrigg, May shipment, via Cape, at Rs. 20½ per ton alongside to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. s.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. c	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	650
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	3 do	250
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10-0	6 do	102

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s*	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	105
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	300
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.,	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	910
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	975
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	460
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	410
Indian Press Co	1,000	250	all	14 do	70
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	48
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	880	20 do	425
Dholleras F. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co	853	1,000	all	100 do	810
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	1,250	50 do	850
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	430
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	20 do	195
Prince of Wales Press	120	...	1,500	250 do	200
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	250
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Ginning Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅝	3·0	5 p. ct	600
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13·0	14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6·5 7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	2·1 2·1	do	20
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19·6 5·15	do	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	5,000	1,700	...	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	850
Allianc Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p. ct	55
Bhowmuggur M. and E. Company	300	2,000	...	40 p.s.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	670
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	600
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	540
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	290
Empress S. and W. Co	700	2,000	all	...	400
Fleming S. and W. Co	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	735
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	710
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	...	675
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	575
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	760
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	820
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	200
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,060
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	...	5
Maudvie S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	22p.s*	nominal
Mancokjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,025
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s.	850
Muscat S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	...	...	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p. s.	5
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	...	675
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	500	2,000	all	...	nominal
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	622	all	25 p.s*	555
Princes of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s	600
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s	475
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	480

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 26th April as compared with the statement issued on the 19th April :—

	19th April.	26th April.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,46,321	59,55,371
Do do. at Branches	11,90,153	13,33,179
Other Deposits	1,74,65,812	1,63,03,334
Post Bills	10,642	7,839
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,64,348	4,20,443
	3,61,79,274	3,62,20,166
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	26,78,297	27,85,380
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,00,985	21,44,551
Loans, on Security of do. do	55,57,381	50,11,376
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,107	7,911
Bills Discounted	1,12,88,251	1,26,02,105
Stamps	3,192	3,262
Dead Stock	5,43,368	
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000		
	3,48,368	3,48,368
Bullion	2,82,122	2,90,566
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,01,800	94,487
Cash and Currency Notes	1,25,81,861	1,29,57,061
	3,61,79,274	3,62,20,166

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. ORIENTAL, 938 tons, Commander W. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Parker and fifty-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. CHIN-URA, 1,319 tons, Commander J. R. Gavio, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst., from Calcutta, 5th April, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Duffus, Mr. Hore, Mr. Brice, Mr. Parker, Colonel Plower and fifty-seven deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s STEAMSHIP ZAMBESI, 1,340 tons, Captain, A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with H. M.'s China Mails and a cargo of 1,617½ chests opium, 438 bales cotton, 1,987 bales twist, and many packages sundry goods. The Zambesi carried the following passengers :—

For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Thomsett and child and Miss Thomsett.

For Singapore—Mr. J. Greenwood.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Chupra(s)	Wood	Calcutta, Apr 3.
	Mandraje(s)	Richardson	Bassein, Mar 28.
	Oriental (s)	Starratt	Bussorah, Apr 14.
28	Hathersage(s)	Fleetham	Beypore.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Zambesi (s)	Symons	China, &c.
	Bangalore (s)	Briscoe	Aden and Suez.
	Vingorla (s)	Mitchell	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer C mpton, for Antwerp.
Steamer Oriental, for P Gulf via Kurrachee, Aden, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Orchis s—170 kegs sulphate of copper, Cuma Ramjee.
Trinacria s—2 hogs sada portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 34 barrels chemicals, Rogers and Co ; 1 case machinery, P D Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s—13 bales printing paper, The Bombay Gazette.
Manila s—50 boxes window glass, Essoofally Mamoojee ; 2 cases imitati n gold thread, John S Elmore and Co.
Wilton s—5 cases brandy, 5 ca es whiskey, and 5 cases burgundy, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Mirzapore s—10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Evesham Abbey—150 bales cotton dropping, Govindram Dwarkadass.
Dumfrieshire—1,150 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Duncrue s—1,200 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Colla s—50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 43 bales wool, Heerbhaee Thackersee ; 55 bales wool, Jevandass Premjee ; 975 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales hemp, T H Moore and Co ; 208 bags myrabollams, Cursondass Meerjee.
Eros s—300 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 109 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.
City of Baltimore s—151 bales wool, Nursey Khutow ; 54 bales wool, Lukhmidass Khimjee ; 1 bale cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 32 bales wool, Kesowjee Toolsidass and Co ; 18 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co ; 510 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 117 bales wool, W and A. Gordon and Co ; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Lukhmidass and Co ; 7 bales wool, C J Khambatta.
Shakespear—468 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum.
Abercarne—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON

Contest—625 cwts myrabollams, Poonjee Jewraj ; 1,125 cwts myrabollams, Davidass Ramdass ; 612 cwts nuxvomica, Khutow Muthoora ; 15 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Parpia ; 24 bales hides, Ali Mahomed Hoosein ; 27 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Dan jee.
Bangalore s—2 cases shawls, Framjee Sons and Co ; 4 cases silver ware, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Indus s—30 cwts dry ginger, Dhunjeeshaw Pestonjee ; 2 cases perfume oil, John Campbell and Co ; 140 cwts cochs and 1 cwt Rahmans, Ali Mahomed Hoosein ; 8 bales hides, Laduck Ralim ; 11 bales hides, Remonbhoy Russoolbhoy ; 10 bales skins, Hajee Dawood Hajee Sulliman ; 56 cases oilbannum, Daturdina Monjee ; 642 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 18 bales hides, F Nusserwanjee and Co ; 1 case skins, 129 cases ginger, and 896 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR BERMEBLAVEN.

Woodville,—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Compton s—25,995 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumberland—300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 1000 bags rapeseed, Vinay and co.

FOR GENOA.

Sidonian s—8 bales skins, Sulliman Noor Mahomed ; 460 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Manila s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trinacria s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trinacria s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s—2 boxes silver coins (Rs. 7,000) Hajee Zynell Abedin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—6 0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 68 packages oil, C J Khambatta.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—1 box seed pearls, Essoofally Essabhoy ; 100 cwts onions, Hassum Babun, 16½ chests opium, N J Abraham ; 22 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 10 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 6 chests opium, Morarbhoy Vrijbhookundass ; 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 67 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 48 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Jeejeebhoy chests opium, Co'a chests opium, Tarachund Pittaram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—10 chests opium, Ramonji Rambelas ; 6 chests opium, Huzrimull Goormo khoy ; 11 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 74 chests opium, Lulloobhoy Lillachund ; 2 chests opium, Hoorchand Purgonath ; 74 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 7 chests opium, Lulloobhoy Heerachund ; 2 chests opium, Sumsetboy Khetedas ; 11 chests opium E J Abraham ; 85 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 34 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungraj ; 14 chests opium, Tilochund Ramsaron ; 8 chests opium, Gune bdas Buldewdass ; 8 chests opium, Badridass Shrikison ; 14 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 4 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaron ; 39½ chests opium, Mungulchund ; 28 chests opium, Jugnath Heeralal ; 6 chests opium, Goalraz Jugnath ; 1 chest opium, Samruthoy Khetaidas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·794
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb ,, hermometer	78·0
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·2
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, S, SE, WSW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	251.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 29.

[Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

253-79—Crawford and B—P E Cutler and others vs Dr Byramjee Sorabjee and another.

SHORT CAUSES.

316-78—Tyabjee and S—Pathan Elibux bin Meya Abdoola and another vs Hajee Alli Mahomed Rahimtoola.
407-78—Shaikunker N—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Robert Knight and others—Jefferson and P.
637-78—Nanu and H—Soonabai vs Nanabhoy Hurrichundra.
3-79—H Bicknell—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Nursey Kessowjee and another.
69-79—Rimington H and C—Nurotumdas Tapidass and another vs Vunna Moti.
71-79—Rimington H and C—Oochappa Kunkemmelle and another vs Vunna Moti.
223-79—Lynch and T—G S Lynch and another vs Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassum, &c.
224-79—Rimington, H and C—Sir A D Sassoon and others vs Mcoljee Goculdass.
231-79—Bhaishunker N—Dwarkadass Vussonjee vs Fakirbhoy Ghelabhoy—Macfarlane and G.
233-79—Mirza H Khan—Juggonath Hurkissondass vs Kissonlal Heeralal and others.
246-79—J C Cama—Ardaseer Khoosroo Kola vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Craigie L and O.
250-79—Khunderao M—Gunesbdass Jairamdass and others vs Frenjee Lilladhur and others—Chalk and W.
251-79—Tyabjee and S—Jetha Khimjee vs Hajee Essa.
255-79—Shapurjee and T—Nathoobhoy Soorchund vs Poonsey Pasvir.
261-79—Shapurjee and T—Toolsidass Muncharam vs Maneckchund Lukhmichund and another.
264-79—In person—Joseph Soares vs Bavajee Ayodyadass.
265-79—Bhashunker N—Abdoolally Budroodin and another vs Fazulally Ebrahimjee and another.
266-79—Bhaishunker N—Abdoolally Budroodin and another vs Sorabjee Framjee Ghamut and another.
275-79—Ardeshir and H—Bai Javer vs Ramchunder Bhawanishunker and another.
276-79—Rimington H and C—H C Dumbell vs Hajeebhoy Essa.
279-79—J C Cama—Cowa-jee Bazunjee Parukh vs Awabai.
280-79—Lynch and T—Kessowjee Toolsidass and another vs Urjan Jadowjee.
281-79—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee and another vs Khoja Hajeebhoy Essa.
283-79—Shapurjee and T—Vundrawandass Purshotumdass vs Khunderao Morojee.

LONG CAUSE.

640-78—J C Cama—Syed Ahmed Mustafe, &c., vs Shaik Ally bin Hoosein—Khanderao M—Part heard.

For investigation under Sec. 468 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Ruckmi vs Sukkoobai.

LONG CAUSES.

387-78—In person (a pauper) Luximbai *alias* Sonabai vs Sadanund Luxmenjee and others—Venayekrao H and in person—Parth Sabha.
400-78—Lynch and T—Radhakesson Khooshalldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L.
250-78—Hearn C and I—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bawla—Crawford and B.
156-79—H Bicknell—Mithabai vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie L and O.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley will dispose of Chamber work to-day after delivery of judgment in suit No 717 of 1877.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For Judgment, at 11 a. m.

717-77—Caragie L and O—L A Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson and P.

Motion for Judgment, at 3 p. m.

218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shriman Goswami Shri Goverdhunlaljee, &c, vs Goswami Shri Girdharilaljee Govindraijee Maharaj—Rimington H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Wrong, Lt, bo Political Department, from Bhooj.

APRIL 25.

Remington, Capt. 15th Sikhs, from Jeddah.
Comper, Capt, Military Accounts Department, from Poona.

APRIL 26.

Hastings, Col, 62nd Regt, from Morar.
Prior, Lt, 31st Regt, from Rawal Pindee.

APRIL 27.

Wheler, Lt, 31st Regt.
Flower, Col, 17th Regt, from Dharwar.
Fellows, Lt Col, 8th N I, from Assirgur.

APRIL 28.

Heathcote, Lt Col, 28th N I, from Surat.
Parker, Surg, Medical Department, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Harpur, Col, 26th Regt N I, to Mahableshwar.

APRIL 28.

Fulton, Major, 11th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Russell, Lt, R H A, to Mahableshwar.
Prior, Lt, 31st Regt, to England.
Dingmall, Fordyce, 2nd Lt 3-16th Foot, to Secundrabad.
Lang, Capt, 11th Foot, to England.
Allfrey, Lt, 13th Hussars.
Fellows, Lt Col, 8th N I, to Asirgarh.
Whiler, Lt, 31st Regt, to England.
Young, Lt, R E, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, April 26.)

Mr A Cadell, Settlement Officer, Banda, special leave for six months.

Surgeon J McConaghey, Civil Surgeon, Jaunpur, three months' privilege leave.

Mr R Deighton, Principal, Government College, Agra, six months' furlough.

The Rev E M Beasly, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of the Punjab, to be Chaplain of Muttra, but to officiate as Chaplain of Agra during the absence on leave of the Rev W D Conley.

Mr Monle, Officiating Joint Magistrate, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Saharanpur.

Mr J Kibble, Inspector of the Allahabad division, to be Professor of English literature in the Benares College.

Mr C Dodd, Professor of English literature in the Benares College, to be Inspector of the Allahabad division.

Mr Heinig, Ex-cutive Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the Allahabad district.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort St. George, April 14.

Lieut Col Logan, Staff Corps, from on relief of appointment in the Mysore Commission, to attach 15th Regt N I, for duty at Bangalore.

Major E Shaw, Staff Corps, from on relief of appointment in the Mysore Commission, to attached 15th Regt N I, for duty at Bangalore.

Surgeons C Mallins and E M Damla, from late arrival, to d d General Hospital, Madras

Surgeon R M Allen, from late arrival, to Deputy Surgeon-General's Department, Ceded Districts ; Surgeon H St Clare Carruthers, from late arrival, to Deputy Surgeon-General's Department, Hyderabad Subaidiary Force.

Major-General Macintire, C B, Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for sixty days, from 21st April.

43rd Foot, Lieut Duncan, Wing Officer (on probation) 37th N I, from 1st April for six months, Madras.

Lieut F S A Hunter, E Battery 6th Brigade, to England on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Captain Medhurst, Squadron Officer, 3rd Light Cavalry, from 15th March for six months, to hills North of Dehrah, medical certificate.

Surgeon R H Gardner from d d Royal Artillery, St Thomas' Mount, to d d details, Fort St George.

Surgeon Rouse, from d d 2-5th Regiment, Bellary, to d d Royal Artillery, St Thomas' Mount.

Brigadier General Travers, from on appointment, to Southern District.

Surgeon J Pedlow from d d 1-21st Fusiliers, Secunderabad to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Lieut Col Howes, R E, is attached to the (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners for duty.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 24.

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the dates specified :—

11th Foot—T A H Davies, 11th Sept 1876 ; 16th Foot—R E C Way, 11th Sept 1877 ; 16th Foot—R S Burn, 11th Sept 1876 ; 21st Foot—A H Abercrombie, 28th July 1876 ; C Tuckey and G A Keef, 11th Sept 1876 ; 25th Foot—C L Woolcombe, 11th Oct 1876 ; 66th Foot—W W Burton, 11th Sept 1877 ; 98th Foot—L R H Maxwell, 11th Sept 1876 ; F H Munn and G C Shakespear, 11th Sept 1876.

With the sanction of Government, the C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

13th N I—Lieut Rothney, 63rd Foot, attached to the 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battalion 17th Foot—Lieut Clarke to be Interpreter vice Wiseman, killed in action.

Lanfear-Dennison (Local Major) J FitzGerald, 6th Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Guinness, whose term of service has expired.

Burgoyne, Captain Maxwell, 54th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice M'Ewen.

Murree, Capt G S Burton, 9th Foot, Station Staff Officer, to be Commissariat Officer, vice Bruce, transferred to Kohat.

Kasauli, Captain (Local Major) Treeve, 34th Regiment, Station Staff Officer, to be commandant, as a temporary measure.

13th N I, Lieut M'Kinstry, 2-17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty at convalescent depots during the ensuing hot season :—

Murree.—Surgeon-Major T Bruce.
Dalhousie.—Surgeon Major W Alexander.
Kasauli.—Surgeon Major D C Grose.
Landour.—Surgeon W F Bennett.
Naini Tal.—Surgeon Major A J Ferguson.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 25.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bareilly on the 1st April, Private Jeremiah Fennell, 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First—With insubordination, in having, at Bareilly, on the 17th March, when ordered by his commanding officer for being insolent to a superior officer, and been awarded the minor punishment of eight days' confinment to barracks, used insubordinate language to his superior officer, Lieut Colonel H F Phillips, in substance and to the effect following that is to say, "That's all I'll do."

Second—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Bareilly, on the 18th March, when a prisoner at the orderly room of his battalion, for the foregoing offence, offered violence against Lieut Colonel Phillips, by attempting to upset the table at which he was sitting, with intent to throw it upon him.

FINDING—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges.

SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned him for 672 days with hard labour. And further, the Court do sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

C. P. HUNTER, Lieut. Col.,
37th N. I., President.

CONFIRMED.
FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th April 1879.

1 Lt Buckland is granted six months' leave of absence to Europe.

2 The following extract from Govt Res No 1748 of 25th inst is published for information :—

Res :—Lieut B Phillips to be granted a commission.

2nd Lt A Smith to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the 24th April 1878 and granted a commission accordingly.

The Officers and N C Officers named below have passed the examination as laid down in para 65, Vol Regs :—Lt Phillips, Lt A Smith, C S Macnee, Sgts Turner, Stead, Savage, and Hepburn.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to Companies as follows :—

No.			
928	Vol.	W. Toderick,	C. Company.
929	,,	G. M. Macmillan,	E. ,,
893	,,	H. Prescott,	E. ,,

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL AND MAY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....29th, 7h. 7·6 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
April. Tues. 29	English Mail expected,	5 35	6 19	3 36 m 4 57 a	9 57 m 11 19 a
Wed. 30	.....	5 35	6 19	5 3 m 6 5 a	11 14 m
May. Thu. 1	.....	5 34	6 20	6 39 m 7 14 a	0 39 m 0 41 a
Fri. 2	.....	5 34	6 20	8 1 m 8 15 a	1 49 m 1 59 a
Sat. 3	.....	5 33	6 21	8 56 m 8 56 a	2 42 m 2 58 a
Sun. 4	3rd Sunday after Easter	5 32	6 21	9 50 m 9 29 a	3 20 m 3 45 a
Mon. 5	.....	5 32	6 21	10 37 m 10 22 a	4 2 m 4 36 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 3 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer, after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS,	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE MISSION TO KABUL—YAKUB KHAN PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME.

SAFED SANG, APRIL 23.

Buktear Khan has returned here this evening. It appears on good authority that it has been settled that the mission shall proceed to Kabul accompanied by not more than 500 Guides and the 4th Ghoorkas, but Yakub Khan appears to be making difficulties and is delaying the despatch of the mission. He is probably playing a double game. It is asserted that the British have agreed to retire to Lundi Kotal, which will be on the future frontier.

ATTACK ON DAKA BY MOMUNDS.

A large body of Momunds who crossed the river this morning threatened Daka, and the Mhairwara Battalion was sent out. Severe fighting ensued, and many of the Mhairwaras were killed and wounded. Reinforcements have been sent, but further particulars have not yet been received.

The heat between Jallalabad and Daka is terrific.

MEMORIAL TO PARLIAMENT ON THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION OF INDIA.

MADRAS, APRIL 28.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce have entered a vigorous protest to the British Parliament against the action of the Government of India in applying taxes levied for famine purposes to the ordinary requirements of the Empire. The memorialists urge that by the financial measures adopted by the Government in 1878 they were subjected to special taxation for the special purpose avowed, the object of Government levying such tax being to appropriate the money thus raised to form an Insurance Fund against future famines. While protesting against the unequal incidence of the tax over different parts of India, and the injustice of exempting Government officials and the professional classes from the operation of the tax, the memorialists felt consolation in the belief that, however unfair and oppressive the distributions, they would at least be applied to the important objects for which they were ostensibly raised. In the opinion of the memorialists the public pledges made by Government are of a solemn and binding character, and cannot, without grave risk compromising the dignity and good faith of the ruling authorities with the people of India, lightly be set aside. The memorialists have carefully considered the condition of the public finances, while admitting exceptional difficulties Government had to contend with through the depreciation of silver, but they cannot allow it as necessary that Government should break faith with the public, in appropriating the proceeds of the Licence Tax to meet the losses on exchange which there is much reason to believe is aggravated by the unsatisfactory way the financial management of the Home and Indian Governments is conducted, for which, it is only right to bear in mind, the taxpayers of India are not responsible. The memorialists to do not hesitate to affirm that any Bank or public Company which ignored solemn pledges given to shareholders in the same way Government have broken faith with the taxpayers, would forfeit all claim to public confidence. The memorialists are deeply impressed with the conviction that the present condition of the finances of India calls for the grave consideration of Parliament, and that the uncertainty existing in connection with the financial policy of Government has done much towards creating popular discontent, and shaking public confidence in the stability of the Indian Empire.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 28, 11 A.M.

The Cotton Market opens dull with easier prices. Probable sales 8,000 bales.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The statement made that the Sultan had offered to depose the Khedive, and which was afterwards contradicted, is now confirmed. The British and French Governments in reply have simply noted the offer.

Consols on Saturday closed at 98⅞.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, APRIL 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ISMAILIA, APRIL 26.

The transport Euphrates, homeward bound, has passed the Canal.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	74
4½ per sent. do.	79
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	115½
Bar Silver	60

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		...1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits,	,, ,,	...1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents,	,, ,,	...1s. 7 9-16 to ¾d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	...2·05½ to 2·06.	,,

A NATIVE who has reached Jallalabad from Kabul informs one of our (*Civil and Military Gazette's*) correspondents at the former place that a messenger, sent by Yakub Khan, has arrived at Gundamuck. This envoy, Munshi Bukhtyar, is reported to have told Major Cavagnari that, on condition of receiving the Government's sealed invitation, Yakub Khan was ready to come forward as far as Gundamuck. The peace party at Kabul, with Sirdar Yakub Khan at their head, have, it is added, urged Yakub Khan to this step —to which, we are told, Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, the younger son of Shere Ali, is strongly opposed.

THE Commander-in-Chief has despatched veterinary surgeons to inspect all animals on the grand trunk road between Rawul Pindee and Jamrud, where glanders is said to be common. The Punjab Government have been asked to depute selected police officers to accompany the veterinary surgeons, so that the work may be done with as little harrassment as possible to the people. It has been suggested that the magistrates should take action under the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes to secure that horses and ponies proved by the veterinary surgeons to be diseased should, if the V. S. requires, be destroyed. The Statute Law of England compels owners to destroy glandered horses, in consideration of the risk caused to men and animals by the presence of glanders. If the disease were to spread to horses or ponies with the armies beyond the frontier serious inconvenience would be caused.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have received intelligence to the effect that nine cases of cholera have occurred among the Europeans at Rawul Pindi, and that seven of them have been fatal.

THE *Pioneer* :—The results of the outbreak of cholera at Hurdwar have been very serious. The latest reports from Kumaon are to the effect that out of 80,000 pilgrims who went from the hills to bathe, at the conjunction of the planets, in the sacred stream, about one-fourth are missing. This may be an exaggeration; but there can be no doubt that long ere this the bulk of the pilgrims who left Hurdwar from the 10th to the 12th *should* have returned to their homes. At Amsot, they were warned off the high road usually traversed, and compelled (by the Bijnor police, it may be presumed) to turn off to the forest path—an unfrequented route through an inhospitable region. Until they regained the Kumaon and Garhwal road, they must have suffered great hardships; for water is scarce and there are no convenient means of obtaining supplies. It is not as yet known what the mortality has been, but we are informed from a reliable source that in the course of three days no less than 200 dead bodies were found lying along the last six miles of road leading to Ramnagar. As the distance from Amsot to Ramnagar is some 70 to 80 miles, the thought of what a search along the remaining miles may have—or could have—revealed is appalling. Wearied by the long march in these hot April days; with cholera in their ranks; and without proper means of obtaining the necessaries of life—to say nothing of medical treatment—the returning pilgrims must have died off like rotten sheep. No wonder Kumaon counts her missing hill men by thousands. Who is responsible for all this?

THE number of cholera patients admitted into the Lahore Hospital on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, instant was 10, 6 and 4 respectively. Of these, 3 have died, 13 have been transferred to the cholera hospital, and 4 are still under treatment in the hospital.

WE learn that the Governor of Diu, Mr. Carlos Augusto de Fontes Pereira de Mello, who had sent in his resignation with the intention of joining the British force operating against the Zulus, has been permitted to retire from his appointment.

THE Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State the early construction by the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company of a bridge over the Ganges at Benares, whereby that Company's line will be united with the East Indian Railway.

IT has been decided that in future officers of British regiments cannot be sent home at the public expense solely for the purpose of qualifying at Hythe for the appointment of musketry instructors. Commanding officers should make timely arrangements for providing a reserve of one or two trained subalterns for the appointment, by directing suitable officers at the depot, or on leave in England, to proceed to Hythe for a course of instruction. When it is considered necessary to send an officer serving at head quarters to Hythe, permission to do so can only be obtained on an application for leave on private affairs.

THE *Rangoon Gazette*—King Theebaw's mother, frightened at the preparations made by the English consequent on Theebaw's murders and atrocious conduct since he has been king, is said to have consulted two celebrated *nats* or spirits, who are supposed to be protecting deities of the Kings of Burma. They are supposed to have replied that in the month of Kasoung and Nayoung (May and June) there would be trouble between the English and Burmese, but that she need not fear as these particular *nats* would interfere on behalf of her son and get the English to listen to what he said. We have been so long listening to what the Burmese Government say, that it is not surprising that their oracles should prophesy that we shall continue doing so, but our military preparations of course make them somewhat nervous. As no Englishman can understand the present policy of the Government of India, or why we should go to such vast expense and trouble if we are really going to do nothing, it is not surprising that the Burmese themselves find it difficult to comprehend why we should send 5,000 more men to Burma to continue our "masterly inactivity" policy.

THE town magistrate of Akyab has sentenced Mr. E. R. Wells, the newly appointed port officer, to one month's imprisonment for writing threatening and insulting letters to Mr. B. F. Duncan, advocate of that town.

THE *Englishman* :—The local Government has, we think, acted most wisely in deciding to defer legislation regarding the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal until the entire subject can be taken up and disposed of in a comprehensive way. The existing rent law has engendered so much doubt, and created so much discontent and ill-feeling, that it is very questionable whether any mere improvement of procedure that could be enforced with even a semblance of justice, would be likely to put an end to present troubles, while, even if it were to have this effect, nothing but extreme urgency could justify increased rigour in the administration of a law which is admitted to be bad. That this degree of urgency does not exist, may be inferred from the fact that the zemindars have themselves elected to wait for a new substantive law rather than accept the palliative of a more summary procedure.

THE Government of Goa has called upon all medical practitioners, dentists, midwives, &c., to submit their diplomas for the inspection of the chief sanitary officer, with a view, no doubt, to put down the irregular and unauthorized practice of medicine in that State. There are a great number of quacks, who under the name of herbalists make a lucrative trade of the healing art, but who kill more than they cure by imposing upon the ignorant portion of the inhabitants.

IN Rangoon there lives an old Chinese doctor who has cultivated the nails of the second, third, and fourth fingers of his left hand with such wonderful care that they have attained the extraordinary lengths of eleven, ten, and nine inches respectively. They have grown sideways in the form of sickles; and how on earth the man keeps them sufficiently far from his body at all times to prevent mischief is a mystery.

THE *Indian Daily News* :—We had yesterday the pleasure of seeing the casket intended to hold the address that was presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Turner on leaving Allahabad for Madras. The casket has been designed and manufactured by Mr. Jollicoe, of Esplanade Row, Calcutta, and does great credit both to the designer and the native workmen who have so well carried out the design. The following is a description of this work of art :—The casket is of solid silver, ornamented in relief—having on the sides, coat of arms, monogram, Order of the Indian Empire, and the Emblem of Justice. On the top, views of the High Court and the Church at Allahabad, and bearing the following inscription, "Address presented to the Hon. C. A. Turner, Justice of the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P., by the Uncovenanted, Railway, and Commercial classes of Allahabad, on the occasion of leaving that station, 22nd January 1879."

SINCE his return to China, Sir Thomas Wade has been trying, but ineffectually, to settle the difficulty between the Chinese and the missionaries at Wu-shih-shan in Foochow. It is said that the missionaries will not concede an inch, and the natives are becoming very excited and angry. Placards of a strongly anti-foreign character have been posted about Foochow, and the dispute waxes fiercer every day. The *literati* are incensed beyond measure, and, but for the authorities, would speedily excite the mob to open violence again.

WE (*Madras Mail*) hear that a serious riot took place a few nights ago in Cowl Bazaar, Bellary, on the evening of the 17th between some sepoys of cavalry and the police. Two police constables are said to have died from the injuries they received from clubs and sticks used in the riot; and several others wounded. The police arrangements are said to be very unsatisfactory; petty thefts and burglaries are daily committed without detection.

AN accident occurred at the Lahore railway station on the evening of the 11th April. A passenger train had just left the station at 8·28 p. m, and was about to cross a line a few hundred yards distant, when a goods train was coming into the station on this line at the time; the two trains came into collusion; three or four trucks were thrown off the line and damaged, and two wheels of the engine also left the rails, the engine receiving some damage. Some of the passengers in the out-going train were shaken, but no one was injured. The damage done to the Company's property is probably about fifteen hundred or two thousand rupees. At the spot where the collision took place, a red light was placed, and another red light shone at 600 or 700 yards down the line, but the goods train apparently disregarded both danger signals.

THE Kurrachee paper says :—"Since the collapse of the great firm of Messrs. Fleming and Co., and the widespread ruin caused thereby, the public mind has never been so stirred by news from our commercial correspondent in Bombay as it was last week when the failure of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. was spread by our telegram through the city of Kurrachee. The excitement among the native inhabitants was intense, and our office was besieged by numbers of traders and others—all anxious to know if we had received "further particulars." We trust our readers will be slow to credit the numerous ridiculous reports that are now afloat. The misfortune that has befallen the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., through causes over which they had no control, deserves our sympathy. Our native traders need not despair. What has happened during the past few months will lead to sounder principles of business. Unhealthy speculation has been effectually checked; trade has been purged of its vices; the Augean stable has been cleansed of its manifold impurities; and in future there will good *honest* business done, and nothing more. In addition to the foreign firms of Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Ralli Brothers established here, we have now four English firms in Kurrachee—namely, Messrs. McHinch, Rose and Co., Messrs. McLellan and Co., Messrs. McIver and Co., and Messrs. Noonan and Co. These are all managed by gentlemen well-known and highly respected, whose large commercial experience will enable them to steer clear of shoals and quicksands, and avoid the rocks on which their friends have split. The development of our local trade depends a great deal upon them. Let them work vigorously with a will and a purpose, and the present state of things will no longer exist."

BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us, "As one of the oldest friends of Mr. Maclean, from the time of his arrival in Bombay, will you allow me to say that a cunning statement in the *Bombay Review* ought not to pass without notice. The writer blubbers over the silence with which he was treated by Mr. Maclean in his recent speech on the Bombay press, and says pathetically, 'I am a fellow journalist, whose engagement on the daily press of Bombay has extended over as long a consecutive course of years as any of the periods during which the speaker himself has been so engaged.' And so, forsooth, he would thus put in his paltry claim of a short career on the press to be ranked with the men who spent their days and gained high rank as journalists in this Presidency. But note the misleading sentence, 'over as long a consecutive course of years'—which was short enough in all conscience to presume to establish equality with men who were two to three heads and shoulders taller than the dwarf who with so much assurance would put *himself* on the honourable roll of those whose names Mr. Maclean recounted. The *Reviewer's* 'consecutive' years on the press of Bombay, besides, are to be set-off—by a sly suggestion—against the life-long energies of others, notably of Mr. Maclean; the writer well knowing that though Mr. Maclean has been absent occasionally from India, he still maintained an intimate connection with the paper by the contributions he forwarded as well as by the able and informing weekly letter he contributed." —There was plainly "meanness and petty jealousy" (to use the *Reviewer's* own words) in his presuming to take rank with the giants of the journalistic pen to whom Mr. Maclean referred, under cover of the crafty phrase, "consecutive years."

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

THE steam ship Hathersage, 1,085 tons, Capt. E. Flectham, from Beypore, bound to London, put into Bombay harbour yesterday for coaling.

POPULAR LECTURES ON PUBLIC HEALTH.—Dr. C. F. Khory's second vernacular lecture on public health will be delivered by him at 6 p. m. to-day at the Framji Cowasji Institute on behalf of the Gujarati Dayan Prasark Society. The lecture is open to the public.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.—We hear that a scientific *soirée* in connection with the Elphinstone College Union will be held to-morrow, the 30th inst., in the College buildings, Parel, at 8 p.m.

IN lieu of Rs. 50 offered as a reward for the apprehension of proclaimed offender Hattir Pardhar, of the Balaghat district, whose descriptive roll has been published in the *Central Provinces' Gazette*, a reward of Rs. 100 is now offered.

WE hear that the apprehension of the daring dacoits at Nowsa Congoniar at Goa having been made, the Government have withdrawn the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act which was put in force in February last owing to the increase of robberies in those provinces.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of March was 84,418 bales, valued at Rs. 80,32,735.

A STEAMER DISABLED.—The British steam ship Ohupra, 1,622 tons, Captain C. M. Wood, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Calcutta bringing in tow the disabled steamer Madras, 1,079 tons, Captain Wm. Richardson, from Bassein, bound to Port Said, with a cargo of rice.

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION.—Futtayohund Buckthawurmul was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of wilfully giving a false account to a railway servant of goods consigned by him per the G. I. P. Railway. He was fined Rs. 20.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last on view of the body of a Mahomedan mendicant, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Babula Tank. A verdict was returned accordingly.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—A Hindu, named Koela Bhungis, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to receive twenty-five stripes for stealing a coat and a pair of trowsers.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Heeda Chunga, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. W. Webb of committing an assault against the person of Badoola Koodabux. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace.

FABRICATING A FALSE CHARGE OF THEFT.—A Purdasee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of making a false charge of theft of ornaments against one Dhondi, woman, knowing that there was no ground for making such complaint against her. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.—We learn that Police Inspector Gunput Mulhar and Constables Whytahkhan and Rugoo Gopal, of Sholapur, were committed on the 24th inst. by Mr. Johnson, Magistrate, to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions, to be held at Sholapur on the 2nd June next, under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, for fabricating and inventing the fabrication of false evidence against Waman Bulbhin, station master of Dudnee. The accused parties have given in a long list of witnesses for their defence, amongst whom are Major Wise, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, Sheeram Pandurung, police inspector of Thana, and others that were connected with the Railway Frauds Commission. We further gather from a vernacular publication of Sholapur that the accused parties in the above case have not been suspended from duty as yet, although committed to take their trial on such a serious charge. If such be the case, Government, we think, should notice this gross irregularity and take immediate action in the matter. Another curious and significant feature in this case is, that the Government pleader appeared on behalf of the prisoners, thereby lending Government prestige and influence to the defence. We can hardly believe that Government sanction was given to such an improper proceeding.

A MAN of the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, with about six years' Indian service, was struck down by sunstroke on Friday last. We believe there are but faint hopes of his recovery.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE heat in Poona yesterday and on Friday has been intense. The oldest inhabitant says he never felt such heat. We had to give up work and take rest for two hours when the thermometer was at its highest figure. It was really impossible to do anything but *endure* in such heat. We are anxiously hoping for one or two mango showers to cool the air and make the climate more bearable, and to lay the dust.—*Id.*

MURDER AT POONA.—Some days ago the attention of the police was directed to the house of a Mahomedan in the city by the neighbours who complained of a horrible smell that came from it. Search was made and the dead body of a woman in a state of decomposition was found buried in the compound of the house. The owner was taken up by the police and brought before the City Court, where he confessed to having murdered his wife. He was sentenced to death.—*Id.*

A ROYAL TIGER NEAR LANOULI.—We hear that a royal tiger has been seen in the jungle at a hill not far from Lanouli. Doubtless some of the shikaris from that station or from Khandalla will soon give an account of it. There will be a fine opportunity thus offered for sport to those officers and civilians who are now at Khandalla and Lanouli. We hope soon to be able to record its having been bagged by some brave shikaris.—*Id.*

A STATE PRISONER.—The Arab Chief who was brought to Poona from Aden some time ago as a State prisoner, and who has been residing since his arrival in a bungalow in the Civil Lines, will shortly be removed to Ahmednagar permanently to reside there. The allowance granted to him by Government for his maintenance is Rs. 150 a month.—*Poona Observer.*

MORE DACOITIES.—A dacoity took place in the Maval taluka, on the 3rd instant, at the village of Yelesy in the house of Chimneeram Marwaree, and property plundered amounting to Rs. 40 after assaulting the inmates of the house. The dacoits are said to be thirteen in number. Also another dacoity took place on the 14th idem in the house of Muddar wullud Munsajee Khatic, Moojay Kusday near Tullignon, and property plundered of the value of Rs. 150, the decoits numbering 21 persons. We now learn that a police jamadar, Ballar-m bin Canagerum, of the Poona district police, have captured about ninteen persons as being implicated in the above dacoities. They will be charged this morning before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s. s. s. BANGALORE, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton :—Mr J Robertson, Mr C Ingram, Miss Ingram, Mr Isaac Smith, Mr J W Bailey, Lieut Wheler, Mr Andrew, Mr H C Tucker.

Grimault and Co.'s Guarana owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilk's, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that the *Guarana* acts "like a charm." Guarana powders are a certain remedy for Sick *Headache*.—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.'S INSOLVENCY.

EXAMINATION OF KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THE examination was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemball, presiding as Commissioner in Insolvency.

Kessowjee Naik, in further examination by Mr. Macpherson, gave particulars of the Mazgaon Company's account. Witness could not say what the Mazgaon Mill building cost, because the account is not closed and payments had yet to be made. He had paid up to date more than a lakh of rupees. A large quantity of timber and building materials belonging to witness were used in building the mill. All the items of payment were entered in the account produced. The sum of Rs. 2,92,000 received by him on account of the building was largely in excess of the sum expended by him, but it was received on account of the Re 3,35,000 payable to witness, and nominally to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. With regard to the transaction of 690 chests Patna opium, witness could not account why it was first entered on account of himself, and afterwards, when it turned out unprofitable, on account of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. In 1932, witness managed opium transactions on behalf of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., but could not say whether they were to the extent of 22 lakhs or 50 lakhs. He kept no memo. of them. He aware he did not know whether there was a profit or a loss on those transactions. He did not concern himself to see whether the result of action taken on his advice was favourable or the reverse. He was indifferent about that business. In 1933, he might have done business for the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to the extent of 35 lakhs, but he was unable to say whether they gained or lost. A suit was brought against the firm by Dossa Kirpal, who managed the opium business in Calcutta; and the firm brought a cross suit against Dossa. He alleged in both those suits that he (Kessowjee Naik) was a partner of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Witness admitted that Dossa, in his affidavit stated that most of the letters, messages and telegrams about the firm's business were in his (witness's) name and handwriting. He only wrote a few letters in his own name as recommendations. The Bombay suit was referred to the Commissioner, and the question as to whether he (witness) was a partner or not was not tried. The reason of that was that he guaranteed to Dossa Kirpal the payment of any balance that might be found due; and the reason was that the suit might not be prolonged. Afterwards the suit was settled out of Court. About eight days before Nursey Kessowjee and Co. stopped payment, witness expected that would be the result. Witness did not know that for eight or nine years, they had been suffering losses and still carrying on business with loss. Witness never enquired of the partners how they were getting on. He always looked upon them as solvent as other people did. He considered they were solvent; if they were not, he should not have stood guarantee to lose his money. He first heard a rumour that the firm would stop payment, and went and asked Nursey about it. The latter said they were in difficulty. He became sorry and went away. The firm did not from its commencement pay his private expenses. He did not know whether there were several items in the firm's books to the debit of Nursey Kessowjee for his (witness's) personal expenses.

Witness was further examined as to many items in his accounts; and the Court adjourned until to-day (Tuesday.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 24th instant.

Read Government resolution dated 16th April, forwarding copy of Municipal Commissioner's Report on the camp formed by Kathiawari immigrants at Moody Bay. Government consider that it would not now be expedient to remove the camp to another locality, and that as the monsoon approaches most of the immigrants will return to their own country. The Municipal Commissioner is, at the same time, directed to ensure proper attention to the sanitary condition of the camp. Resolution: to be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 14th April, submitting an application from Sewlall Atmaram for a lease for 50 years of 472 6-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, to the west of Argyll Road, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for 1st twenty years and Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. The Traffic Manager states that there are several applicants for a portion of the area applied for, and that if the site be put up to auction a premium of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 over and above the rent will be received for it. Resolution: a lease may be granted to Sewlall Atmaram on the terms offered by him, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from Traffic Manager dated 14th April, submitting application by Laljee Narayen for a lease for 50 years of 619 8-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for 1st 20 years and Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from Traffic Manager dated 16th April, forwarding application by Hajee Ebram Tar Mahomed for a lease for 50 years of 355 5-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Frere Road, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for 1st 10 years, Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum for next 10 years, and Re. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 21st April, submitting application by Nayalchund Goorbuxdoss for a lease for 50 years of 361 7-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for 1st 20 years and Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from Traffic Manager dated 21st April, submitting application by Tarachund Chillaram and Rugoonath Ramchand for a lease for 50 years of 451 2-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from Traffic Manager dated 21st April, intimating that he will call the attention of the Trustees to the encroachments on the footpath in Argyll Road. Read memo by Traffic Manager dated 22nd April, stating that none of the regular lessees appear to have encroached on the footpath by any permanent erections, but that there are some building materials on the path, placed there for convenience while the houses for which they are intended are being built, and that gunny bags are also allowed to be placed on the path to facilitate business. Read memo. by Resident Engineer dated 24th instant, stating that some of the encroachments are on posts let into the ground, open all round, and the roof tiled, and although they may be called temporary, yet they obstruct the footpath. He also states that the road is sometimes half-closed by timber being left lying on it. Resolution: Consideration deferred for six months.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer Municipality dated 18th April, asking permission to erect a temporary shed for a portable engine on Wellington Reclamation, near Apollo Pier, and stating that it will only be required for two or three months for experiments in connexion with lighting the Apollo Bandar by means of electric light. Read report by Traffic Manager dated 22nd instant, suggesting that the Trustees' use of the land required be given free of rent. Resolution: The land may be granted for three months at a nominal rent of Re. 1 per mensem. The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution, sanctioning the lease to Omer Peer Mahomed of 243 3-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate for 50 years.

Government Resolution, sanctioning the lease to Nembai, widow, of 317-8-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate for 50 years.

Government Resolution, sanctioning the lease to Haskel Babajee of 538 8-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate for 50 years.

Government Resolution, accepting the resignation of Mr. W. Lang, as a trustee of the port and memorandum, intimating the appointment of the Hon. M. Mowat to be a trustee in his room.

Pilotage statement for week to 22nd April :—

13	Vessels	piloted into harbour
17	,,	out of ,,
3	,,	transported.

EARTHQUAKE AT BATAVIA.

FOR a long time there has not been felt here such a severe shock of earthquake as that which took place yesterday evening a few minutes after half past eight. The motion was strongly undulating from South to North, and lasted disquietingly long. At most places the inhabitants ran out so far as they were not too frightened to do so. Many persons asserted that they noticed a sound like that produced by a heavily laden waggon in motion, and also that they heard the undulation both approaching and dying away. The sound of clattering glass, shaking windows, and cracking and straining woodwork, especially in Kramat houses, were heard generally. The screaming of frightened women was heard here and there, and the usual uproar and barking of dogs in the campongs as well. The terror brought about by this unnatural phenomenon is irresistible; in some persons it causes an astonishment which keeps them in their chairs expecting that every shock may be the last, while others run out and remain standing irresolute half way. Yet this shock, as it turned out, was harmless, strong enough to give an idea how frightful the phenomenon must be when it is so severe that houses fall in, and trees are thrown down. An hour and a half before the great shock, a slight but very perceptible motion was noticed. We hear from several parts that shocks were felt twice afterwards. In the Preanger the earthquake has had worse results. At Tjandur a number of houses, including Government buildings and mosques, have fallen in, and also a mosque in which there was a number of persons, of whom many were wounded and seven killed. The stone bridge at Tjisokan and other stone bridges have been greatly damaged. Passage along the high road is interrupted for carriages. From Tjandur it is signalled that the earthquake felt here at 7 p. m. yesterday continued there until this morning, with repeated and heavy shocks.

Regarding the earthquake felt yesterday, a correspondent writes to us as follows from Buitenzorg :—Yesterday evening we thrice had an earthquake here. The first and the last were less severe than the second, and both were in a horizontal direction. The second however was wholly vertical, beginning with gentle undulations. This shock was very severe, so that literally the houses tottered on their foundations. The heavy shaking of the surface of the earth during the second shock lasted fully 12 seconds; the direction of the horizontal shock was so difficult to make out. During the night several more shocks of earthquake were felt, all of them however less severe.—*Bat. Handelsblad, 29th March.*

"I COMPLIMENT you for your *Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime*. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked *with diseases of the lungs and liver*. It entries over every other preparation of the day."—Messrs. Medical Doctor, Lake Kelimalee, Zerang, Victorja.

A young bull from Upper Burma, with a horn coming out of the hump, in addition to the two on the forehead, is being exhibited at Rangoon at a charge of four annas per head. The animal is said to be about four years old, and to have been bought by its present owner for the purpose of exhibition for Rs. 20.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

(*Edinburgh Correspondent of the Madras Mail.*)

THE English fifteen were the first to show up, and very active fellows they looked as they came bounding over the rails. The team was reckoned the best England has ever turned out, and was drawn from the best players of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Cheltenham, Hull, and Huddersfield. Their uniform was white Jerseys and knickerbockers, brown stockings and rose coloured caps with silver braid, the red rose of England being worked on the breasts of the Jerseys. Though they were a little taller than the Scotch, they were not so heavy, averaging 11 stones 9 lbs. each, while the Scotch averaged 11 stone 11 lbs. The Scotch uniform of the Jerseys, white knickerbockers, blue stockings, and blue caps, with the Scotch thistle in silver on the Jerseys, was not so becoming as that of the English, and the men, partly from their dress, had not the same look of activity that the Southrons had. The home team was entirely drawn from Edinburgh and Glasgow. The game was divided into two rounds of forty minutes each, and the English Captain winning the toss, decided to play the first half with a strong wind blowing down to the Scotch goal. The Scotch Captain, Dr. Irvine of Kirkcudbright kicked off the ball in the centre of the ground, and the Scots by main force carried it down to close on the English goal, and they might have scored a point, but Ninian Finlay, who seldom makes a mistake, did so here, and Evanson, from Richmond, getting hold of the ball, cleared the English lines. The game was played most determinedly by both sides, Stokes and Evanson on the English side, and for Scotland Maclagan, Campbell, Graham, and Irvine were repeatedly applauded.

The English got a goal in the first forty minutes, but it was evident the game was a very near one, and the Scotch were sanguine of at least equalising matters, when they changed ends in the second forty minutes, and had the wind in their favour. They worked hard for it, and Graham got away with the ball, which, when tackled, he chucked to Finlay, who was at once seized by two Englishmen, but very cleverly dropping the ball, and kicking it as it fell, he sent it over the English goal amidst loud cheers from the spectators. Ninian Finlay is the son of an Edinburgh Clergyman, and I think has a brother, who was also a capital player, out somewhere in your parts engaged in tea planting. The game was fiercely fought out to the end, but neither side could score again, so it ended in a draw, rather in favor of Scotland, however, as the English were compelled to rush down behind four times to Scotland's twice. The only disagreeable thing in the game was the English backs running twice behind with the ball when the Scotch were forcing them over the line. This is allowable, but it is not reckoned plucky play, and the spectators hooted it very heartily the second time it was done. This is the ninth annual contest, the English having won three games, and Scotland two, with four draws, all, however, in favour of Scotland; so that neither side can boast much over the other. I thought Scotland was sure to be beaten this year, as they have had very little play this winter, which was much less severe in the South of England. The only damage I saw any of the players get was a bruise to Ninian Finlay, and one of the Englishmen fainted after a heavy and long maul. The game went on, however, without a stop, and a doctor went to him as he lay stretched on the grass; and five minutes afterwards I saw him as active as ever. I came south next day with two of the English players, who showed me their legs, and certainly they were pretty blue from the knee to the ankle. Foot ball is not a poor man's game, as the expenses are considerable, and the players are all drawn from the better class of society. After the match there was of course, a dinner, at which I have no doubt there was much joviality; but men of my time of life were better away from it.

BACH AND HANDEL.

(*The Foreign Quarterly Review*, 1844.)

AMONG the novelties of old music that the musician will view with delight in the immortality of print, are a number of the manuscript Cantatas of Sebastian Bach, of which one hundred and thirty-four were collected at Berlin about the commencement of the present year (1844). We shall now see this great composer—incontestably, as he have proved, the most voluminous musical author that ever lived—placed by his side of Handel in vocal composition. It were presumption to anticipate a futurity of thirty years as to the probably then existing opinion upon these great composers; but the march of time and opinion, at present, is strongly in favour of Bach, a man who has style necessarily with an age of cultivation for due homage. This Albert Durer of music seems to have *anticipated all the grace and charm of modern melody*, without having made further acquaintance with the Italian models of his day than might be found in an occasional journey to hear Hasse's operas at Dresden. The cadences and harmonies of Mozart and Beethoven abound in his works, as they do also in the works of the great Henry Purcell; while Handel, who had travelled in Italy, has decidedly a more antiquated air.

In connection with the above, the following remarks, from the *Musical Times* for June 1879, will be read with interest :—"Those who have only formed acquaintance with Bach's sacred music by his two settings of the 'Passion,' which have recently been brought prominently before an English audience, must have been deply impressed with the breadth and development of the movements of his 8 minor Mass, as well as the marvellous contrapuntal writing throughout, which, although so intricately woven in as to require the utmost caution from each executant, appeals to the listener with an effect quite as overwhelming, in its quiet power, as that produced by the massive grandeur of Handel's choruses,—*the independent orchestral writing of Bach, indeed, forming a feature in his choral pieces, which prevents any comparison with similar works of his great contemporary.*"

ISANDLANA, JAN. 22, 1879.

It was a fearful battle, a dread, ill-omen'd day,
When sudden, as by swoop of storm, in the pride of their array
Full half the gallant Twenty-fourth to a man were swept away.

A brotherhood in arms were they, surpass'd in fame by none;
And ever on the battlefield, when all but hope was gone,
The beat of the surviving hearts was as the beat of one.

Their blazon'd colours proudly told of many a glorious fight,
And when from thickest of the fray they shed their meteor light,
There 'twas not, and there could not be, a thought of fear or flight.

The column, doom'd to move apart, trod firm a hostile land,
And all at ease the tents were spread when from his rocky stand
The watcher's cheery voice declared no enemy at hand.

But soon a word of ruder tone throughout th' encampment rang;
"They come, in swarms they come; your lives on instant action hang."
Not one but hurries to his post, and, swift as lightning's flash,
The line is formed and all in place to meet the tempest's crash.

From the hills
Down, downward pouring,
Streams to sight the swarthy flood,
Dark as clouds,
Which, thunder storing,
O'er a wilder'd city brood.

Alert to fight, athirst to slay,
They attack in dread assegai,
And rush with blind and frantic will
On all, when few, whose force is skill.

E'en so; but while they gather strength to strike the fatal blow,
Yet thousands more replace the slain,

ghastly lines of skeletons of animals and men which mark our lines of advance are grievous proofs of incapacity. The cost of the war has been quintupled by the error which made no provision for a winter campaign when it was known that hostilities would not commence till the 21st November, and which recklessly despatched thousands of plain camels for work in the hills without ascertaining how they were to be fed. Even yet, our advanced post at Kandahar is not properly linked with India by a chain of magazines. Major General Stewart indented for 12,800 camels and 1,000 carts. On 3rd November the Government of India indented on Scind for 20,000 camels; by the 29th November, that is 8 days after the declaration of war there had been made over to Colonel Tucker, the transport agent, about 10,000 only. The civil authorities had, however, supplied him with 1,400 carts and 400 pack bullocks. There was difficulty about saddles for the camels collected, but taking all things into account, the 20,000 camels would have been made over to the transport service by the middle of December. Of these 20,000 it has been asserted that no less than 14,000 died, but allowing this to be an exaggeration, it is certain that a second batch of 8,000 were purchased for the Kandahar force; even then there was an incessant string of complaints regarding the way in which the troops were hampered by want of transport. The demand for transport was so urgent that the Government of Bombay interfered, and the Governor himself visited the depôts of the army and speedily relieved the Sukkur-Dadar route by despatching as much sea-borne stores as possible from Sonmiani, 50 miles north of Kurrachee, along the old caravan route. Under the pressure applied by the presence of the Governor of Bombay, an urgent indent for carts was sent to the western presidency, and 1,500 of these, speedily assisted to relieve the block. Even yet a great deal has to be done, for General Biddulph complains of a want of transport, and the troops returning to India have found a difficulty in bringing on the convoy of sick. The Kandahar column was somewhat fortunate, as it started with Colonel Tucker as its transport superintendent. The Peshawar force fluctuated between the commissariat and the consolidated arms until the beginning of February, when Colonel Sartorius was appointed transport agent, with a staff of officers at Jamrud, Dhaka, Basauli, Bati-kot and Jellalabad; but the arrangements were so bad that almost immediately there arose questions jurisdiction and subordination, ending in the resignation of Colonel Sartorius.

That the break-down should be so complete appears at first sight surprising, as it is notorious supplies of transport for various movable columns are kept up at different stations, and certain parts of the army, also the regiments of the frontier force, never part with their transport. But those supplies are scattered up and down the country, and are calculated for sudden emergencies within given zones only. There is thus a vast difference between them and those army trains so perfected in Europe, and especially in Germany. It is now generally acknowledged that only an accident saved the German commissariat from breaking down after Forbach, but in India the transport and trains were the creation of the moment, and were consequently infinitely more liable to failure than organisation perfected by incessant experiment during peace. In India there is no war establishment, no transport service; the resources of a province or of a whole country are suddenly indented upon, and it is nearly stripped of its means of local transport to furnish the army. Elephants, camels, mules, ponies, draught-bullocks, pack-bullocks, donkeys, are all pressed into the service. Compactness, readiness, handiness, are never considered; the drag of large convoys on an army is steadily forgotten.

The latest foreign critic, General Upton, still finds room to remark upon the wonderful following of an Indian army, and upon the chances such a gathering would offer to a skilful enemy. He recognises the pomp, but wonders at the folly, which presents it as a picture of war. It has been calculated that a camel requires at least 10 yards of linear space. In the Kurrum valley a convoy of 1,000 camels extended over more than 5 miles of ground. In the Kandahar column necessity has compelled the introduction of carts. Carts can go wherever guns can. In America, Africa, Europe, waggons follow the armies just as the artillery accompanies them. Why should it be different in India? A waggon of the admirable pattern in use by the United States army will carry something like 2 or 2½ tons easily, and will occupy very little more space than an elephant or camel carrying from one-tenth to one twentieth of the weight. Then again, camels are excessively difficult to manage and to support. They are delicate, and give out; elephants, when an action is to be fought, must give place to bullocks. They are huge eaters, with fanciful appetites. Why should not India possess transport waggons to be drawn by mules, or by teams of the hardy, hard-working, but despised, tats? We can fancy the suggestion raising a laugh, and yet no soldier in India should despise tats after what they did for Tantia Topi in the mutiny. What is wanted is a sy-tem more or less uniform, supplied with abundant material, and ready to expand to war proportions whenever required. To subordinate grades of such a service might afford well-earned promotion to men from the ranks of the English regiments. These men should possess not only a knowledge of the native languages, but of castes, and should be selected for their good temper, tact, and energy.

After transport we have to consider the very serious question of desertion. The sight witnessed at Kurrum on the 26th December is fortunately one strange to the native army of India. No words are too strong to condemn the folly of the Government which permitted its officers to enlist the trans-frontier men. It is said they are better soldiers; but that is a question of comparison and of leadership. There are two very solid objections to the enlistment of such men; they are without ties to the flag, and they must, on their return to their homes, turn their knowledge to account. All three columns have had to complain of the desertions of these men. Near their homes they seem invariably to make off with their arms, clearly showing that they expected to be called upon by their tribe-fellows to take part against us. The men who deserted from the Kandahar column seem invariably to have left their arms behind. They appealed to the hospitality of Pathans, coming as they did, with naked hands, whilst if they had presented themselves armed as Afridis, they would have been treated as enemies by Kakars, Alizais, and Wazirs. The Government would do well to rid itself of these men: the affair at the Peiwar Kotal was a grave warning of how little they could be trusted in the face of the enemy. An exhibition of this sort cannot be glossed over; to minimise it is to be guilty of inexcusable folly. If dealt with where its manifestations are small, it may be stamped out, but to overlook it, and to retain the system which makes it possible, is to challenge fate to inflict upon the army a grave disaster, having its origin in the blow to the confidence of our natives soldiers, caused by the treachery, at some critical moment, of men who are only bound to us by the frail bond of a monthly wage. Honesworth no native should be enlisted as a soldier who is not a born subject of the Empress.

In this connection we are led to remark upon the paucity of officers with native regiments. It may well be that officers have endeavoured to make up for a paucity of leaders, by securing what was deemed a more warlike class of recruit. If this surmise be correct a double portion of blame must rest upon the present system. At Ali Masjid, a regiment, the 27th N. I, fell, by the death of two officers to be commanded by a sub-lieutenant. At the Peiwar Kotal officers grouped themselves, instinctively, to charge the stone walls which sheltered the enemy, and their men followed them in groups. We do not hesitate to say the commonest resolution on the part of the Afghan would have led to the destruction of the little knots of officers, and to the hopeless rout of their disorganised soldiery. The campaign will have done much if it open the eyes of the Government to the fighting weakness of the present system. The warning given by the Umbeyla campaign was unheeded, will be warning repeated now in Afghanistan also be scorned? The Government must surely be struck by the fact, that no matter how trumpery a skirmish may be, it is sure to result in a loss of officers. There must be a grave reason for this: either the officers are reckless of their duties as commanders or they are compelled to make up by personal exposure for the comparative smallness of their numbers. The dilemma is inexorable, for in either case, the system as a system is condemned.

When we regard the plan of hostilities we confess to some amazement. No rule of war is better established than that which would concentrate the effort of a government against the points of greatest resistance. Now, in the present instance, Sher Ali had but one plan to follow. He bent all his energies to defend Kabul. If defeated, his only line of retreat was that which enabled him to keep up his communications with Russia. This line led across the Hindu Khoosh to the Oxus. By adopting this line, again, his retreat was always secure. He had, too, the further advantage of affording him a safe and covered line of communication with Herat. Kandahar became thus of altogether secondary importance. The fall of Kandahar would not decide the campaign; the occupation of Kandahar would not in any way interfere with his plan of defence. His case was the Oxus; to defend Kandahar in force was to run the risk of having himself cut off from his base, and thrown back upon Herat, he could then only hope to reach a point from which to renew the struggle by his disastrous retreat in the direction of Kabul over a distance of more than 600 miles. The Government of India might, therefore have either discarded Kandahar from its calculations, for in any case its fate would depend upon the fate of Kabul, or it might have occupied and fortified it by a brigade, strong in cavalry and artillery, advancing from Quetta. Events proved there was no haste needed in attacking this city. The new relations of Sher Ali to Russia had shifted the military conditions of the problem before the viceroy, which was to occupy Kabul and compel the Amir to accept peace on the terms dictated to him. The main British strength should have been thrown against Kabul by two powerful columns moving, the one through the Khaibar, the other through the Kurram valley. There was nothing to prevent such columns uniting in one grand mass, of at least 15,000 fighting men, under the walls of Kabul by the middle of December. Even if Quetta had been reinforced to an extent to make it impregnable and no advance made beyond Pishin, the main issues would have remained unaffected. The Government, too, would have had men to spare for watching the frontier of the great tribe of Waziris. The Mahsud section of this people, the most numerous and most warlike of the frontier tribes, satisfied itself at the beginning of December that there was no force ready to move against it, and on the 13th December, at the time when the Mangals had fallen upon the rear of General Roberts, the Mahsuds and the allies attacked and plundered Tank. Here, again, the misconduct of a native officer drew attention to the growing untrustworthiness of the regiments containing border Mahommedans. The Government has quite recently recognised this tendency to faithlessness by strengthening the European element of the Khaibar and Kurram columns. The Waziris will have to be broken as soon as the Government has the leisure and the men for the work. It may indeed, be a fit and necessary occupation for the Thull-Chotiali column. The initial fault of the campaign was the rigid adherence to the strategy of 1841. The actual present conditions of the struggle were never grasped. Hence strength was wasted at Kandahar, which, if directed to Kurram, must have ended the war in a month. As it has turned out the campaign seems to have been fought without a clear plan of any sort, the columns have drifted into a scrambling frontier war, out of which we have reaped little advantage and no glory. The true object of the war seems to have been lost sight of, so much so, that the Viceroy has grievously interfered with military operations. What spirit of impolicy and weakness induced His Excellency to order the declaration of war to be read three times at the head of each regiment employed on the second Bazar expedition? The Afridis are not the Amir's subjects, at least the Government of India has never treated them as such. The heart was taken out of the force by such an absurd proceeding. To that ill-timed measure must be ascribed the failure of the expedition. The second error of the campaign was the way in which strategy was misapplied. At the Peiwar Kotal, General Roberts left his containing force so weak, that it was simply wonderful the Afghans did not overwhelm it. If they had been led by Yakub Khan, General Roberts would have been caught *flagrante delicto*, and his manœuvres turned against himself. As to his error of pitching his camp within range of his enemy, it shows he had not properly reconsidered the ground. After four days spent before the position, General Roberts had not detected the ravine which divided the Afghan right from their centre and left. Rash mistakes redeemed by the incompetence of the enemy, must be the verdict upon the so-called brilliant operations of this officer.

Sir S. Browne attempted to apply, in an unknown mountain country, a strategy which would have been condemned on a plain. Had a European officer commanded the Afghans at Ali Masjid, he would have amused the General by a show of resistance from the front, whilst he would have fallen upon the flanking brigades, involved as they were amongst the hills, and by a vigorous attack would probably have thrown them into hopeless and disastrous confusion. Sir S. Browne knew he was so much stronger than his antagonist that he could risk a great deal. But instead of keeping up a menace against Ali Masjid and despatching the two spare brigades by the Tatara or Abkhana passes, with orders to seize Dhaka by forced marches, he directed them to occupy the pass, one at a point only two miles behind the Afghan position, the other at a point a few miles further on. If his plan had been to give the enemy alarm and so frighten them from his path he could not have done better. If his plain was to entrap the garrison he would have succeeded better by occupying Dhaka and then closing the pass from both ends. But in any case, and whatever his plan, he himself did not carry it out. He did not wait for the flanking columns to get into position. He lost them altogether; lost his communications with them, and after he had acted directly himself, his opinions changed at the wrong moment and led to the sacrifice of two officers, Birch and Fitzgerald, who were directed to make an assault upon a strong position which it was never intended should be taken. These operations at Ali Masjid were simply a burlesque of scientific warfare.

When we look to the border war we find the same singular lack of military skill. The tribes cannot apparently be brought to action. Yet with a highly disciplined force well in hand, there ought to be no difficulty in outmanœuvring such hasty, impetuous mobs as form the Afridi and Shinwari lavies. After a generation of border fighting we have no border tactics, we are simply capable of marching up the hill and then marching down again. A serious loss inflicted in the field, followed up by a price levied, not in money, but in arms, would effectually repress any tribe. Of what use are military demonstrations in which the hillmen follow our retiring columns right up to their starting points? Those who would understand why the generals have made so poor a show should read General Upton's criticism of the sham fights of the 14th and 15th January 1876, before Delhi. If either General Roberts or General Browne had been opposed to real soldiers, we might have summed up their exploits in the pithy words of General Upton describing the results of the sham fight. "The Generals, as has frequently occurred in all wars, took not only the easiest, but the shortest route to inevitable defeat."

A campaign of reconnoissance has, however, had this advantage. Henceforth the impenetrability of the Soleimans must be a myth. It has been proved that the mountains can be pierced in almost every direction. Our knowledge of the hill territory has been very substantially increased. It is known that pass leads from the Peiwar Kotal to Jallalabad, that another leads from Khost to Ghuznee, that there are many routes from the Indus to Kandahar. This is a substantial gain, but after all it is but a poor compensation for missing Kabul and having to fight a second campaign.

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Should the said Notes or any of them have come to the possession of any persons other than the former Agent of the Company, such person or persons is and are hereby required to produce the said Notes and account for the possession thereof to the undersigned forthwith.—Dated Bombay 21st April 1879.

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